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L15: Entry 9 of 315

File: USPT

Dec 5, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6156954 A

TITLE: Receptor-like protein kinase, RKN, and method of use for increasing growth and yield in plants

## DEPR:

Methods of in vitro and in vivo multiplication of monoclonal antibodies are well known to those skilled in the art. Multiplication in vitro may be carried out in suitable culture media such as Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium or RPMI 1640 medium, optionally supplemented by a mammalian serum such as fetal calf serum or trace elements and growth-sustaining supplements such as normal mouse peritoneal exudate cells, spleen cells, thymocytes or bone marrow macrophages. Production in vitro provides relatively pure antibody preparations and allows scale-up to yield large amounts of the desired antibodies. Large scale hybridoma cultivation can be carried out by homogenous suspension culture in an airlift reactor, in a continuous stirrer reactor, or in immobilized or entrapped cell culture. Multiplication in vivo may be carried out by injecting cell clones into mammals histocompatible with the parent cells, e.g., syngeneic mice, to cause growth of antibody-producing tumors. Optionally, the animals are primed with a hydrocarbon, especially oils such as pristane (tetramethylpentadecane) prior to injection. After one to three weeks, the desired monoclonal antibody is recovered from the body fluid of the animal.



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L18: Entry 21 of 459

File: USPT

Oct 24, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6136554 A

TITLE: Microbiological media for isolation and indentification of enteric pathogens such as E. coli and salmonella

BSPR:

While O157:H7 is currently the predominant E. coli serotype associated with illness in North America, other serotypes (as shown in Table 1, and in particular O26:H11, O113:H21, O91:H21 and O111:NM) also produce verotoxins which appear to be important in the pathogenesis of gastrointestinal manifestations and the hemolytic uremic syndrome (P. M. Griffin and R. V. Tauxe, "The epidemiology of infections caused by Escherichia coli O157:H7, other enterohemorrhagic E. coli, and the associated hemolytic uremic syndrome," Epidemiol. Rev., 13: 60 [1990]; M. M. Levine et al., "Antibodies to Shiga holotoxin and to two synthetic peptides of the B subunit in sera of patients with Shigella dysenteriae 1 dysentery," J. Clin. Microbiol., 30: 1636-1641 [1992]; J. R. Molenda et al., "Escherichia coli (including O157:H7): An environmental health perspective," Dairy Food & Environ. Sanitation 14:742-747 [1994]; and C. R. Dorn et al., "Properties of Vero cytotoxin producing Escherichia coli of human and animal origin belonging to serotypes other than O157:H7," Epidemiol. Infect., 103: 83-95 [1989]). Since organisms with these serotypes have been shown to cause illness in humans they may assume greater public health importance over time (P. M. Griffin and R. V. Tauxe, "The epidemiology of infections caused by Escherichia coli O157:H7, other enterohemorrhagic E. coli, and the associated hemolytic uremic syndrome," Epidemiol. Rev., 13: 60 [1990]).



Generate Collection

L18: Entry 34 of 459

File: USPT

Jul 11, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6086898 A

TITLE: Method of converting a Th2-type allergic immune response into a Th1-type immune response

## BSPR:

Allergy or hypersensitivity of the immune system in its different forms affects more than 20% of the human population. Furthermore, man is a highly susceptible species to anaphylaxis. After sensitization with an allergen, a second exposure elicits constriction of the bronchioles, in some cases resulting in death from asphyxia. This allergic reaction is mediated by allergen-specific antibodies, mostly of the IgE class. The antibodies can be directed against a variety of antigens, such as molecules from pollen, fungi, food, house dust mite, hymenoptera venoms or animal danders. The aggregation of mast cell and basophil high-affinity IgE receptors by IgE and antigen causes the release of mediators and cytokines, including heparin, eosinophil and neutrophil chemotactic factors, leukotrienes and thromboxanes.

## DEPR:

Allergy, or Atopy is an increased tendency to IgE-based sensitivity resulting in production of specific IgE antibody to an immunogen including, for example, insect venom, dust mites, pollens, molds, animal dander, food antigens, or latex. Allergic responses are antigen specific and are characterized by the production of Th2-type cytokines such as, for example, IL-4, IL-5, IL-10, IL-13. Sensitization to a particular allergen occurs in genetically predisposed people after exposure to antigen; cigarette smoke and viral infections may assist in the sensitization process.